

4. TATARENDA, near Caiza, in the Bolivian Chaco, on the border between the tropical forest and the "dry" woods. The latter consist of low trees, which shed their foliage during the dry season, so that the ground is then thickly covered with withered leaves. In the woods there are many open places, which are marshy during the rainy season, but are afterwards dry and covered with grass. At one place there is a forest of palms (*Copernicia serrifera*) extending over an area about five kilometres in length, but elsewhere no palms are to be seen.

5. COLONIA OR FORTIN CREVAUX, Bolivian Chaco, on the Pilcomayo.—Along the river are dense woods of *Salix humboldtiana* and of a tree called "bubu" belonging to the Composite, besides a number of smaller trees and shrubs. In some places there grows a gigantic *Phragmites*. The river forms a number of small lakes.

[These localities are mostly shown in the map on p. 443, which has been kindly lent to us by the Royal Geographical Society. It was prepared to illustrate Baron Erland Nordenskiöld's account of his expedition. See Geogr. Journ. xxi. p. 513, May 1903.—EDD.]

## II. BIRDS OF QUINTA, PROVINCE OF JUJUY, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

When the expedition was at work at Quinta, Mr. G. von Hofsten had not joined the party, so that the specimens collected were few in number. Most of them were shot in or near the Laguna del Sauzal, a small lake surrounded by luxuriant tropical forest. The species met with may, however, be considered characteristic of the fauna of this tract. They were as follows:—

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| 1. <i>Gallinula galeata</i> ( <i>Licht.</i> ).    | 8. <i>Parra jaçana</i> <i>Lin.</i>                    |
| 2. <i>Aramides chiricote</i> ( <i>Vieillot.</i> ) | 9. <i>Plegadis guarauna</i> ( <i>Latham.</i> )        |
| 3. <i>Larus cirrhocephalus</i> <i>Vieillot.</i>   | 10. <i>Cairina moschata</i> ( <i>Lin.</i> ).          |
| 4. <i>Vanellus chilensis</i> ( <i>Molina</i> )*.  | 11. <i>Dendrocyena viduata</i> ( <i>Lin.</i> ).       |
| 5. <i>Ægialitis collaris</i> ( <i>Vieillot.</i> ) | 12. <i>Spatula platalea</i> ( <i>Vieill.</i> ).       |
| 6. <i>Himantopus melanurus</i> <i>Vieillot.</i>   | 13. <i>Querquedula versicolor</i> ( <i>Vieill.</i> ). |
| 7. <i>Totanus flavipes</i> ( <i>Gm.</i> ).        | 14. <i>Phalacrocorax vigua</i> ( <i>Vieill.</i> ).    |

\* This specimen has the short tarsi of *V. chilensis*, but the tail is only

Among the birds observed at Quinta the "Chuña" (*Chunga burmeisteri*) should also be mentioned, and a small Owl, obtained at the same locality, which I refer to *Glaucidium phalaenoides* (Daud.).

The following Trochilidæ were collected at Quinta by Dr. Rob. Fries:—

Heliomaster furcifer ( <i>G. Shaw</i> ).		Lesbia sparganura ( <i>G. Shaw</i> ).
Chlorostilbon aureiventris ( <i>d'Orb.</i> <i>et Lafri.</i> ).		Chætocercus burmeisteri
		( <i>Sclater</i> )*.

### III. BIRDS OF MORENO ON THE PUNA DE JUJUY, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Moreno, the second station where birds were collected, was much more interesting, both from its situation at such a great altitude above the sea-level and from the natural conditions prevailing therè. Mr. von Hofsten tried, therefore, to collect as many specimens as he was able and made some notes about species that were noticed but could not be obtained. The following list may be regarded as fairly complete, as it is based on observations continued through two months and a half.

#### 1. ZENAIIDA AURICULATA (Des Murs).

Only one specimen was observed and shot at Moreno on December 6th, 1901. It agrees perfectly with the description in the Cat. of Birds, vol. xxi., except that the ear-spot is obsolete. Iris reddish brown.

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narrowly tipped with white. The colour of the head may be termed ashy-brown. It is thus in its coloration apparently intermediate between *V. chilensis* and *V. cayemensis*, although from its size it must be assigned to the former species.

\* A female of this very rare species was obtained at Quinta. A short time ago the type at Buenos Aires was the only known specimen of this bird. The type was a male, and the female was unknown when Mr. E. Hartert wrote the "Trochilidæ" in 'Das Tierreich' in 1900. This female is not, however, the first obtained, as Mr. Hartert has recently examined five specimens and has described one of them in the Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. xii. p. 43. The type-specimen was from Tucuman, a more southern locality than the Province of Jujuy.